OCHROPLEURA FENNICA (TAUSCHER) (EVERSMANN'S RUSTIC) IN ABERDEENSHIRE. — We are pleased to record what is apparently the third British specimen of *Ochropleura fennica* (Tauscher) (Eversmann's Rustic) from Burnside of Keillyford, Barthol Chapel, Aberdeenshire (NJ 806 328) where it was caught by C.M. in an m.v. trap on 20th August, 1977. Barrett, C. G. (1896, *The Lepidoptera of the British Islands,* **3**: 375-376) records a specimen belonging to Mr. T. H. Allis which was probably captured by John Beresford, a Chesterfield miner, around 1850 and this specimen is still extant in York Museum. The only other record is of one taken at light at Shepperton, Middlesex, in August 1972 (cf. Durden, *Ent. Gaz.,* **25**: 51). The present specimen was kindly identified by Mr. E. C. Pelham-Clinton and is now in the Royal Scottish Museum.

This species seems to have circumpolar distribution which includes Scandinavia, and it is likely that all our British specimens are casual, easterly migrants. This suggestion is supported in the present case by captures of the migratory form of *Eurois occulta* (L.) (Great Brocade) nearby and at the same time. These were as follows: Barthol Chapel, 1 on 20th August; Fintray (NJ 832 195), 1 on 11th August; Udny (NJ 885 259), 10 on 21st August, 3 on 25th August.

A further interesting record is that on 25th August a specimen of *Apamea exulis assimilis* (Doubleday) (Northern Arches) was captured at Udny. Since the surrounding area is farmland, this specimen was obviously a stray and in view of the other records we now incline to the view that it may also have been a migrant from Scandinavia. — C. MARSDEN and M. R. YOUNG, Dept. of Zoology, University of Aberdeen, AB9 2TN.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENEN CONCERNING THE LAPPET (GASTROPACHA QUERCIFOLIA L.) AND A SECOND GENERATION. — On the 27th July, 1976, among a multitude of other insects here in my m.v. trap was a fine female lappet. As I had not bred this moth since childhood, I retained her and true to her kind she laid about a couple of hundred eggs in the box, after which she was released. The eggs duly hatched, and the baby larvae took well to a diet of wild plum. They were then split up, ten to a coffee jar, but as there were insufficient clear glass jars, 50 had to be put in brown glass jars. All went normally until they reached hibernating size, when most took up the usual hibernating position, that is to say those in the clear jars did. However, those in the brown jars continued to feed, and 27 days after hatching, i.e. on the 23rd of August, the first cocoon was noticed, and during the next few days a total of 36 had spun up. (Note: the remaining 14 that had been in brown jars were given away, but not all of these fed up in the autumn; thus, at least six of these hibernated, despite being more than twice the size of normal hibernating larvae for this species.)

The first moth emerged on the 27th September, 1976, to be followed by others. The wingspan of these second brood